THE SILVER QUESTION UP

The House Debates the Question of Free Carriage.

Mr. Hill Moves to Strike Out of the Sundry Civil Bill the Appropriation Providing for "ransportation of the White Metal to Ennks-Onposed by the Colorado Members.

Silver as an issue showed some life yeaterday in the House. The members of the body were divided quite etricity upon Hepburn that the appropriation for the party lines, and an animated discussion brought out some strong expressions of opinion, especially from the members from west of the Missouri River

The debate was precipitated by the motion of Representative Hill to strike from the Sundry Civil bill the committee amendment providing for an appropriation of \$100,000 to be used by the Secrecary of the Treasury in defraying the expenses incurred in shipping silver caln from the mints to the banks.

Representative Hill led the attack upon the measure with the statement that the Government was being used by the lanks, by Individuals, and by express companies and was being forced to may exorbitant charges which the Federal authorities were under no necessity to pay.

Representatives Rell and Shaforth of

Colorado replied to Mr. Hill, advancing the theory that to strike out the provision for free transportation of silver would be to legislate against silver, and the attempt made by the Republicans was really fathered by a desire to drive silver out of circulation. Both asserted that the striking out of the clause would militate against the Western States, and keep them from employing the kind of currency which they have been used to and still desire. The clause was retained.
After the House had resolved itself into Committee of the Whole, Representative Hill asked that the section of the bill providing for an appropriation of \$100,000 to be used by the Treasury to defray the expense of transporting silver currency be stricken out. He stated that he could

used, and used fraudulently, in the matter of the shipment of currency for private individuals. More than half of the sliver currency was shipped out at the expense of the Government. Other forms of money were transported at the expense of the The Government of the United States. he said, "is being made a monkey of and being forced by the banks to pay the expense of shipping their own money. An express company in California has, so the Trassury records show, forced the Government to pay the expressage on its

prove that the United States had been

own money, transported by the company itself. The result of the striking out of this choice will be to make the circulation of silver money more general. Representative McRae answered that the payment of the expressage by the Gov-He stated that the transportation of the into consideration, more than the trans poration of silver. He asked that all the friends of silver as a money should rail to the support of the amendment which

gave the white metal free transportation.

Representative Hill said be regretted that the member from Arkansas should make a party question out of the matte under consideration, and then continu-his speech, stating that banks it all parof the country had taken unfair an unjust advantage of

was being made us of and that excitation freight charges were being made which had read also by the Clerk a let a rule found its way back to the pin-

a rule louise its was shipped.

Representative Ball asserted that the people west of the Missouri River couldned themselves almost cultivity to the use of silver coin, while the people of the East used paper in preference. He said that the silver coin drifted back to the centres of trade, which was only natural He deplared the attempt toole by this Ad-ministration to beginning to the detringenernment to be superior to pality expense and to see that all parts of the countr-were taken care of without regard to see tion. A panie would result, he felt sure if the Republicans were allowed to thate with existing monetary conditions, whi be considered progressing to a satisfac-tory condition. But though the policy of distributing silver to the outlying dis-tricts should not be changed, the abus-of the free transportation should and

Mr. Shafroth explained that there was shortly to be a mint in Denver, Col., which would alter conditions materially. To this Mr. Hepburn replied that the Dea ver banks gave silver because they could have it sent to them free, and "impose! the cartwheel upon the people because they would not bear the expressing upon

Mr. Shafroth continued, saying that though, because of the proposed mint. Benver might not be hurr by the striking out of the section, it was against the principle that he spake. If a mint was arbitrarily established by the Government at one place, the Government should exevery part of the country. He binted that the same principle might be applied to gold and paper currency. He was sure that the provision of the bill was neces-sary to the proper distribution of silver coin.

Mr. Hill admitted the final statement of Mr. Shirfroth as regarded the "legitimate shipments," but said the point especially to be fought was the illegitimate use of unles, who desired to get the expres

charges.

Mr. Shafroth claimed that unless there was a real necessity for eliver to giftom one place to another, it would not go, and therefore the express companies could not make business out of it.

"There is something deeper in this bill than the mere saving of a small expense," he said. "It is just a little legislation

ng said. It is just a little legislation ngsinst the money in use in our mining communities. The gentleman may think that it is a good secondic step, but I think that it is a subject upon which snap judgment should not be taken."

Mr. Hill was asked if he intended to

legislate against the silver dollar. He re-plied that he was opposed to the circula-tion of all bills of less than \$5. Mr. Cannon said that though the amendment was reported by the committee, he believed that it should be stricken out, for by such action silver would be forced into circulation. He continued:

"We pay express charges for sliver, but we don't do it for plear. We ought not to send even gold from the assay offices. Gold, like everything else, goes where there is a demnid for it. The whole mar-ter takes care of itself."

Mr. Hill then said that the striking out of the clause would result in an increased circulation of silver. "If you do not strike circulation of silver. "If you do not strike out the clause you will pay \$100.000 use lossly. So per cent of which will be for the benefit of the express companies."

When the question of striking out the same done was put tellers were ordered, bright and upt pupil.

the carly hours of the session in the Richardson called attention to the absence

were not allowed to pass a bill appropriating \$500 without a quorum," he said, "don't think we should pass one for \$80,000,000 without the requisite number of \$100,000 without the requisite number of \$ members for business being present." A roll call resulted in 201 years and 22 mays, and the Sundry Civil bill was taken up. A point of order was raised by Mr.

be available interchangeably, was not in accordance with the statute which re-quires that all appropriations shall be made for specific perposes. Mr. Moody abswered that the arrangement was justi-fiable because it made an equitable distri-lution of the money between the departarrangement put the disposal of too much money in the hands of the Superint

FAVORS PAPER CURRENCY.

Charles A. Conant's Argument on the Lovering Bill.

Charles A. Conant, of Boston, author of several economic works, was before the House Committee on Banking yesterday and made an argument in favor of giving greater flexibility to the poper currency. He believed the passage of Mr Lovering's bill would be an important and beneficial step in that direction. It was of great importance, Mr. Consut

said, to organize the credi, system of the country upon a basis of such economy and efficiency that American bankers and exporters could compete successfully with their rivals in foreign markets. could be done by putting the standard be-yond question, as was proposed in an-other mecware reported by the committee, and by permitting banks to issue currency and credit with the greatest freedom consistent with safety. By this means, discount rates would be lowered end manufacturers would be able to confirst their business at less cost and lay heir goods down in foreign markets at ower rates thus if the monetary system of the country were organized upon a dumsy and incllicient basis. The difference between the rate charged

money, other things being equal Mr, ant pointed out, might make the difprender of that market to the mer hants of other mitions, operating under a bes-ter organized and more flexible credit system. Such a handicap upon American industry would react upon the demand, for labor and rates of wages and might for infor and rates of wages and might prove a serious detriment to American labor. The benefits of such a measure as that proposed by Mr. Lovering, it was declared, would be especially felt in the South, where banks were widely sentier-ed and the use of other forms of credit than havis more was less seneral than than bank notes was less general than n the commercial cities of the North-ast. The South would gain in financial adependence by the ability of their local the cotton crop was gathered and dur

SUFFERING IN ALASKA.

Representative Cowherd Proposes Relief for the Starving Indians. Just before the House rose from the

For a Municipal Building.

created in the District municipal build-

In Memory of General Shaw.

Representative Ray presented a resolu

on asking that the cologies on the life

nd acts of Representative Albert Shaw e given place on the calendar February 3, to be given immediately after the

iness of the day shall have been con-

Two Army Officers Retired.

Capt. George S. Hoyle, First United

tates Cavairy, having been examined for

omotion, and having been found physially disqualified by reason of disability acident to the service, has been retired till the rank of major. For similar rea-

cons Pirst Lieut, George W. Cole, Seventh United States Cavalry, her been retired

Enloyies in the House

At 4 o'clock the House rook up the spe

dal order of business, the eulogies of the

ite Representative Hoffecker of Delaware.

no speakers were Representativa Lacey, fodge, Brosius, Hill, Gibson, Norton, diers, Driggs Shattae, Hamilton, Butler,

and Crompanier. At 2:30, as a further mark of respect, the House adjourned,

Representatives on the Sick List.

Representatives Grasvenor and Dick as

n the sick list. The former has the arig

hile the latter is suffering from rheu

"SWEET" EATERS.

Way to Correct Children's Taste.

Sometimes children become willful and ofose nourishing food, demanding accepts

indy, ice cream, etc., much to their de-

riment. It is a great help in such cases to have a food that is naturally evect and uttractive. A case in Philadelphia will

The daughter of Mrs. M. E. Searles

lying at 1220 Mifflin Street, was a delicate hild from infancy and had been indulged

n many things. She gradually got thin-ser and more fretful dully, refusing food other than sworts, etc. fuzily contract-ing whooping cough, which unformitted

her health to such an extent that her attending physicians agreed that her cough had developed into bronchial ca-tarrh, and that only a short time would

usue before consumption would relieve

bersus before consumption would relieve her sufferings.

In despair, the child's aunt was sent for, and knowing the wonderful autritive value of Grape Nuts food, she prepared some and induced the little one to eat it. At the first taste she gaid: "On, auntle, this is no rice. I want some more." From

this is so nice, I want some more." From

with the rank of captain.

nd the amendment was retained-61 ayes

House yesterday were enlivened by an at-tempt on the part of the Democrats to retaliste upon the Republicans for their filthungering tactics the day before. Immediately after the House was called to order Mr. Cannon moved that it go into the Committee of the Whole for the consideration of the Suniry Civil bill. Mr. Righardson called attention to the absence

The Provisions of the Mensure Also of a quorum.
"In view of the fact that yesterday we Extended to Birds and Fish-The Pines and Prison Sentences to Be Imposed - Yers and Boats to He Confisented in Certain Cases.

The Senate vesterday passed the House hill for the protection of hirds and game in the District of Columbia, with an amendment providing for the protection of fish in the l'otomuc. The bill is as follows: "That sections 1 and 2 of an act entitled -

Passed by the Senate.

An act for the protection of birds, preserits rate during certain closed seasons, in the District of Columbia, approved March 3, 1890, be, and they are hereby, amended It at once, to read as follows:

That no person shah till, expose for cale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any partridge, othereither dead or slive, any pararidge, other-wise quall, between the 1st day of Febru-Maine," said Mr. Berry, "that the almost penalty of \$5 for each partridge, otherwise quail, killed, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six months.

That no person shall kill, expose for is, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any woodcock between the 1st day of January and the 1st day of July, under a penalty of \$5 for each woodcock killed exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or silve, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six !

or have in his or her passession, either dead or alive, any prairie chicken, otherwise pinnated grouse, between the lat day of February and the lat day of Sepin the workhouse for a period not less than thirty days nor more than six

"That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dend or allve, any wild turkey or ruffed grouse, otherwise known as pheasand the 1st day of November, except the for each wild turkey or ruffed evouse otherwise known as pheasant, killed, ex-posed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than thir-ty days nor more than six months.

That no person shall kill, expose for sale, or have in his or her possession, either dead or alive, any squirrel or rabbit, except the species known as the English rabbit, Belgian hare, between the 1st day of February and the 1st day of No-vember, under a penalty of \$2 for each squirred or rabbit killed, exposed for sale or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof, to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not less than fifteen days nor more than three months That no person shall kitt e

coan thirty days nor more than six

"That no person shall kill, expose for

cashly of \$2 for each water rall or dam, reed bird or rice bird, marsh skilled or other game bird not pre-

y mentioned, killed, exposed for or had in his or her possession, dead or alive, and in default thereof

imprisoned in the workhouse for d not less than litteen days nor more

han aix mentls.

"Fee 3. That for the purposes of this of the following only shall be considered came birds. The Anatidae, commonly thown an awans, mean, brant, river and as duties; he hallidae, commonly known as rails, costs, mad hem, and gallimules, he ismicolae, commonly known as shoredrifts, players, surf birds, salpe, wooders, players, surf birds, salpe, wooders, clayers, surface, and contents.

samplipers, tattiers, and curlews; Gallinge, commanly known as wike ors, grouse, prairie chickens, pheas-parteldges, and qualle, and the ape-of leteridge, commonly known as

much blackbirds and reed birds or ric-

That no person shall kill, catch, ex-

pose for sale, or have in his or her pos-session, living or dead, any wild bird other than a game bird, English sparrow, crow, Cooper's hawk, sharp-shinned hawk, or great horned owl; nor rob the nest of any such wild bird of eggs or roung; nor

any such wild bird of eggs or young; no desiroy such hest except in the clearin of land of trees or brush, under a penalt of \$5 for every such bird killed, caught exposed for sale, or had in his or he possession, either dead or alive and to cach hest destroyed, and in default there of to be imprisoned in the workhouse for a period not exceeding thirty days. Fro a period not exceeding thirty days.

cided, that this section shall not apply to irds or eggs collected for scientific pur-coses under permits issued by the Super ntendent of Police of the District of Co-

umbia in accordance with such instru-ions as the secretary of the Smithsonia

tions as the secretary of the Smithsonian Institution may prescribe, such permits to be in force for one sear from date of issue and non-transferable. "That no person shall tran, not or ensarer any water fowl or other wild bird, except the English sparrow, or have in his or her pressention any trap, mare, not or illuminating device for the purpose of killing or canactage are

or illuminating device for the purpose of stilling or canturing any such bird, under a penalty of \$5 for each water fewl or other with bird, except the English spar-row, littled or captured, and in default thereof be imprisoned in the workhouse not exceeding thirty days. Provided, that this set shall not apply to birds or ani-mais heretofore stuffed or to birds or animals hereafter killed in open season and subsequently stuffed.

"Sec. 4. That section eight of an act for he protection of fish in the District o folumbla for the maintenance of a per nament spawning ground in the Peronna

River in said District, and for other pur-noses, is hereby amended so as to read "Sec. 8. That all nois, boats, or other confriences, the property of any person or persons convicted under the provision

f this act, shall be confiscated to the district of Columbia, and the same shall e sold at public auction to the highest

idder, by the property clerit of said Dis rict, and the proceeds therefrom he co-contied with the Collector of Taxes, as re-other District revenues." "Sec. 5. That section 2 of 'An act for

the protection of fish in the District of Columbia, for the muintenance of a permanent spawning ground in the Potomac Biver in said District, and for other purposes, approved May 17, 1888, be, and is

hereby, imended to rend as follows:

"Sec. 2. That no person shall catch or
lill in the waters of the Potomac River or
its iributaries within the District of Columbia any black bass (otherwise known

as green bass and chub), crapple (other-wise known as calloo base and strawberry

hass), between the 1st day of April and

nd subsequently stuffed.

the 25th day of May of each year, nor have in possession nor expose for sale any of said species between the dates afore-said, nor eatch or kill any of said species or said species between the dates more-gald, nor eatch or kill any of said species of fish at any other time during the year except by angling, nor eatch nor kill any of the aforesaid appeles by what are known as out lines or trot lines, having a succes-sion of hooks or devices." The Bill Relating to the District

THE SENATE ROUTINE.

Time Largely Spent in Debating the Oleomargerine Bill.

The Senate Festerday, by a vote of 45 to 2, displaced the Ship Subsidy bill as the "unfinished business" and set the bounty job back for some time. The coup was effected by one of the Republican Grout Oleomargarine bill. Mr. Stewart called for the year and nays and only Messrs, Chilton and Vest voted in the negative. Mr. Hanna was present, but refused to vote. The Oseomargarine bill was then taken up.

Mr. Hale asked Mr. Proctor, in charge allow the Senate to come to a vote usen

"The Senator from Vermont," said Mr Jones of Arkansas, "may agree to that, but there are other Senators who will

ary and the 1st day of November, under a unanimous vote to take up this bill was not because the Senate was almost unani-mous for it, but it was in order to get rid et aside, and give a black eye to the Subsidy bill."

"Not that they love Caesar less," Mr. Hale quoted, "but that they love Rome (Laughter.)

more." (Laughter.)
Mr. Proctor addressed the Senate on
the Oleomargarine bill. Honors and responsibilities, he said, sometimes come to
a man not only unsought but unexpected.
That was his case today. He had not
been able to attend all the meetings of
the Agricultural Committee at which the question had been argued, and would have to leave it to other members of the com-mittee to elucidate some points. He went on to state what he understood

to be the materials entering into the man-That no person shall expose for sale ufseture of oleomargarine—the cost of manufacture being from 11 1-4 cents a pound for the lowest grade of the finished product, up to 18 cents for the highest grade; or an average of 14 cents a pound. tember, under a penalty of \$5 for each free consumption in the United States he prairie chicken, otherwise pinnated grouse, exposed for sale, or had in his or her possession, either dead or alive, and in default thereof to be imprisoned countries the per capita consumption was million pounds in 1899. In some foreign countries the per capita consumption was much larger than in the United States, the consumption in Denmark being three and

Mr. Caffery enquired whether the elec-

the United States,
Mr. Proctor was not able to say; but
he thought it was both. mr. Vent enquired whether the bill was a revenue measure or a police measure.

Mr. Proctor riplied that on its face the bill showed that it was for the collection of revenue and incidentally for the tro

of revenue and incidentally for the protection of honest producers of butter and for the safety of the consumer.

At the request of Mr. Cockrell the bill was hald aside thormally, and a bill sotting apart a reservation, Rawlins Park, in the city of Washington, as a site for a memorial building, to be creeted by the National Society of the Daughters of the American Becompton. American Revolution, was passed By unanim us coment the calendar was again taken up. All the penaion bills (198) were passed, and all the House bills that were not objected to. These included the fol-

To incorporate the National Society of United States Daughters of 1812, with To pay H. P. Dyer \$354 for correction the

for a lighthouse and for signal at Point No Point in Chempeake Bay.

o amend the jet relating to inspection pulls and bookers.

nia with respect to the boundary line

Authorizing railroad bridges neroes the Varrior and Tonbigbee rivers, Alabama, and across Nehakm Bay and river in Ore-

Among the pension bills were bills auting pensions of \$50 s month to the idews of General Dulbarry, Admiral really, Colonel Liseum, and Commissary

At 6 p. m. the Senate adjourned until

Nominated by the President.

Fo he special examiner of drugs, medicines, an elemicals in the district of Boston an Charleston Many

How's This?

We offer One Hundred Dollars' Reward for any case of Catarrh that cannot be cured by Hall's Catarrh Cure.

F. J. CHENEY & CO., Toledo, O.
We, the undersigned, have known F. J. Cheney for the last 15 years, and believe him perfectly honorable in all business transactions and financially able to carry that are obligation made by their arm.

obligation made by their arm.

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. WALDING, KINNAN & MARVIN,

Wholesale Druggists, Toledo, O. Hall's Catarch Cure is taken internally, cting directly upon the blood and mucous

surfaces of the system. Testimonials from

Marcus Notes.

20,000 GOTS. PILLOWS, and MATTRESSES

INAUGURATION.

\$1.50 Wire Cots, . . 90c

20,000 Chairs, 22½c each

Place Orders NOW.

Marcus Notes.

1218-1220 F St. N. W.

Enderinker and Livery,

Bedroom Furniture, Beds, etc., at less than wholesale

Hall's Family Pills are the best

.......

nate the following nominations:

WILLIAM H. PARKER, of Massachusetts.

be a commander in the navy-Lie of, Com. THEODORE PORTER.

WEST & TRUAX,

The President yesterday sent to th

eneral Penrose

CONFEREES FAR AFART.

Little Chance of Agreement on the War Tax Reduction Bill.

The conferees on the War Tax Reduction bill were in conference yesterday afternoon for almost two hours and on adjournment were as far apart as ever. The House conferees refused to agree to the Senate's reduction on beer and manufactured tobacco at the expense of the stamp tax duties that had been stricken off by the House, and the managers on the part of the Senate declined to accept the provisions of the House bill on any conpromise suggested by the Hous

One of the Democratic members said last night that from the present outlook leaders, Mr. Spoener, who called up the he did not believe there could be any agreement and further expressed his opin appeared from his point of view, no common ground upon which the Repub-lican managers for the two houses could

THE FORTIFICATIONS BILL.

A Large Increase Over the Measure Passed by the House.

The Fortifications Appropriation bill, as oported to the Senate from the Appro-\$44,513,461, or \$4,296,000 more than the House bill. The committee added \$225,600 for purchasing Cushing Island, Portland, Me., as a site for fartifications; \$71,000 for carriages for 12-inch mortars, and \$15,000 for a chemical laboratory at the Sandy Hook proxing ground. Hook proving ground.

A DEMAND FOR ECONOMY.

The River and Harbor Bill Likely to Die in the Sepate.

The River and Harbor Appropriation bill is in some danger of defeat, so it was said last evening. According to the story, Senthe members of the Senate Committee yesterday that unless they used the prunin the Senate and talk it to death. As a result of the warning, so it was said, the Commerce Committee tomorrow will go Commerce Committee tomorrow will go over the bill and make a horizontal cut of 33 per cent on the last appropriation and a similar cut on the appropriation for the continuing contract system. The bill, which was practically completed Friday evening by the committee, carried \$67,-000,000 in round numbers, an increase of \$7,000,000 over the bill as passed by the House. Even at that most of the House items in the bill were cut in half. The increase made was the result of the demands of individual Senators. The bill manufactured there or was imported from Will probably be reported to the Senate the United States.

BEALL—On Saturday evening, February 16, 1801, at 5:30 p. m., SAMUEL BEALL, at bis residence, 42 M Street mediusest, of consumption, aged, seventy years and three months. Notice of uneral in Monthy Morning Times.

MARSCHE-OR Schurday, February 16, 1801, JOHN WILLIAM WARSCHE, only sen of W. L. and Mary A. Waesche (nee Terry), aged nine menths and fourteen days.

Funeral services Sunday, at 4 o'clock p. m., at 190-6 Street northeast, Interment at Beallesville Monday, rebruary 18, ml.

REACH-Suddenly on Thursday, February 14, at 11-45-p. m., MAHY VIRGINIA HEACH, heleved wife of Ell Beach and devoted mother of Mrs. Elemora Gates and Mrs. Hattle Powers.

Loved in 18c, remembered in death.

By Her Daughter HATTIE POWERS.

Funeral will take place Sunday at 2:30 p. m. et

ROCHDALE MEMBERS. Buy your coal

To enlarge the powers of the courts of the District of Columbia in cases involvfrom society's contractor. Get the in-formation at secretary's office, 635 G Screet northwest, then drop us a postal, and we will call. Good coal and prompt delivery. all of retired army and many officers for Satisfaction guaranteed. military instruction in schools with amendments Authorizing a railroad draw-bridge across Latte River, at the mouth

WE BUY UNDIVIDED INTERESTS IN Real Estate and Perfect Titles, Parties who failed to pay 1898 taxes, and whose property was sold, can protect them from maturing to a deed and loss of prop-erty by calling at the office of WASHING-TON LAW & CLAIMS CO., Rosm 7, 472 Louislann Avenue northwest, city,

New Telephone Kates.

UNLIMITED SERVICE rates

MESSAGE RATE SYSTEM, especially adapted to residences and the mail users, rates from 71-2c a day

CONTRACT DEPARTMENT, THE CHESAPEAKE AND POTG-MAC TELEPHONE CO., No. 819 14th St. nw.

-THE LAST CUT

WOLF FUR CO., 913 G Street, MARTIN WOLF. Manager.



Edward J. Quinn,

KING'S PALACE DEPARTMENT STORES

810-812-814 Seventh Street Premium Stamps With Every Purchase

75¢ for \$1.25 to \$1.75 wrappers.
Wrapper sales at 75c are common enough, but it is sel-

dom your privilege to buy actual \$1.25, \$1.50, and \$1.75 values at 75c. You have the opportunity on this lot we offer tomorrow, and they're the finest and heaviest flannelettes-made with deep flounces-full length and width-with fitted waist lining-with bretelles over the shoulders-edged with velvet ribbon and trimmed with ruffles and braid. There are all sizes, too-a grand variety of desirable colorings. Choice, 75c.

96¢ for underskirts worth up to \$2.50.

A complete sample line of Mercerized Sateen under-

skirts at a fraction of regular prices and in enormous variety of effects in black and colors, and embracing skirts with graduated flounces, accordion pleated flounces, double flounces, corded flounces and ruffles, and each has extra dust ruffle, Bought in the regular way, they would have to be sold for as much as \$2.50. Choice, 95c.

\$3.48 for \$5 and \$6 silk waists.

Look the town over and look partic

Look the town over and look particularly at the Silk waists, which are being just now so much advertised, and then come here and see what you can buy for

Hundreds of the cleverest creations-made of finest taffeta, in black and every stylish shade, including pink, light blue, royal, cardinal, lavender, heliotrope, white, grey, red, and cerise-with Frederick the Great and Bishop sleeves and elaborately trimmed. \$3.48-formerly sold at \$5 and \$6.

New \$10 spring suits, \$6.98.

We've just opened up a shipment of New Spring Suitsmade of all-wool black and blue cheviot serge, with Eton jackets with silk-faced lapels and also double-breasted Etons-like those we see elsewhere at \$10. We offer them at special price of \$6.98. The jackets, which may be worn closed or open, are lined with extra fine quality mercerized silk, and the skirts are the new full flare, seven-gore sort-some with flounces.

\$6.98 for \$12 and \$15 "Auto" coats.

We are selling more Automobile Coats than

any other two stores in town. That is a fact. And we are selling them because we are showing the biggest values ever offered. Handsome black, blue, tan, and castor kersey automobile coats, with flare cuffs-high and notch collars, and strap seams-lined with Romaine silk.

712C for child's 19c hosiery.
Tomorrow we put on sale another shipment of "seconds" in children's fast black hose at 74c a: pair. While these are the maker's "seconds," they'll give equal the wear as the perfect ones, for in most cases it is simply a dropped stitch, which causes them to be thrown aside. Have double knees and high-spliced beels and toes.

57 for bleached muslin.

"The Four" bleached muslin, in every way is equal to tit of the Loom," which sells at 8c; it is yard wide ing of it at 54c is extraordinary.

The largest variety and stock in the city.

Decorating outfits and decorations of all kinds.

Complete assortment of flag poles, brack-

Buildings decorated. YOUR order should be on our books NOW.

SPECIAL --- 1,000 8-foot Bunting Flags, Poles, and Brackets at \$2.25 each complete. 🚜 🚜 🔊 🔊 🚜

M. G. Copeland & Co. 409 11th St. N. W.

Established 1862. ********************************

Tomorrow Is the Best Time

To begin your preparation for the guests that are to be with you during Inauguration week. You'll probably need an extra Bedroom Suite, some crockery, and quite a number of other things-and you can get them all hereon credit if you wish. We have made great preparation for supplying Inauguration needs, and our prices are several notches lower than you will find elsewhere. We are complete furnishers, and our liberal credit plan may be of considerable assistance to you in the buying,

House & Herrmann,

901-903 Seventh Street,

Corner I (Eye) Street.